

Radicals ready for spring

By Lee Giguere

The anti-war movement re-emerged on the MIT campus Thursday with a Boston-wide meeting to discuss anti-war actions.

A mix-up in the Student Center's reservation procedure delayed the final approval of the Sala de Puerto Rico for the meeting until late in the afternoon, and might have resulted in a disturbance if the meeting, announced at Wednesday's rally, had been cancelled.

The meeting opened with reports from people who had attended the preceding week's anti-war conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Conference, it was reported, had endorsed the so-called People to People Treaty. It had also made plans for a specific set of anti-war actions in May, with "massive, non-violent, confrontational, civil-disobedience" in Washington, DC.

The conference had emphasized the importance of looking at the war not as a single issue but as a group of issues, tying it together with racism and sexism as well as to the trial of Black Panthers Bobby Seale and Erika Huggins.

Regional meetings

The first speaker concluded with a call from the conference for regional meetings to plan anti-war activities.

A woman speaker followed with the announcement of March 8 as International Woman's Day. She called it "not only a demonstration against bad working conditions," but also an expression of "solidarity with our Vietnamese and Cuban sisters." Plans are being made, she said, for a demonstration to start on the Boston Common and move on to the State House and the Charles Street Jail. The protest would make statements against the war and women in jail, among other issues.

Another speaker told of the



proclamation of March 5 as international community solidarity day with Bobby Seale, Erika Huggins, and Angela Davis.

Another woman explained the formation of the "People's Coalition for Peace and Justice." The group, she said, is coordinating a series of activities this spring including the people's peace treaty and a tribute on April 2, 3, and 4 dealing with domestic injustice such as the actions of exploitive landlords.

Multi-tactics

She cited the importance of two points: taking into consideration less radical actions than "we want to take" when talking about multi-tactics and multi-issues and talking about the problem of representation in the coalition and how to establish it. The people at the meeting were generally anxious not to become involved in drawn-out discussions of politics and applauded one man who said it was better to "do something, anything rather than get involved in an ideological discussion."

After about an hour and a half, the meeting broke up into smaller groups, splitting primarily along regional lines. The meet-

ing reconvened later to become engaged in a dispute over when to hold a regional conference, finally scheduled for the week-end of February 27.

One of the smaller groups was a meeting of MIT radicals which discussed the possibilities for a strike this spring as well as efforts against "imperialist projects" at the Center for International Studies. The group also discussed ways of relating to campus workers.

Informal settlement wins consent of 26

Twenty-six of the twenty-eight black students charged with "being present without right" at the Faculty Club sit-in last November have reportedly agreed to the terms of the informal settlement reached last week.

The settlement, already agreed to by the administration, provides that the students be placed on "admonished" status for two semesters. A notation would remain on the students' records until graduation, when it would be deleted.

Two of the charged students still remain undecided, however, and may choose either to have hearings on the charges or to accept the informal settlement. Their decision will not affect the cases of the other 26 students, which will be closed with their acceptance of the settlement.

In November, when the twenty-eight blacks, mostly freshmen and sophomores, were charged, it was widely assumed that there would be a full Discipline Committee hearing on the matter, similar to the ones that were held for members of Rosa Luxemburg SDS last year which resulted in seven students being

expelled from the Institute.

However both sides in this judicial matter have aimed at working out their differences informally, in an atmosphere free from tension or outside pressure. BSU and administration spokesmen have repeatedly refused to force a public clash over the Faculty Club incident; early SDS efforts to whip up student reaction against the administration failed to attract support.

Wiesner tops CJAC list

The MIT Corporation committee, which will make recommendations to the Corporation as to who the next President of the Institute is to be, has not yet decided on a candidate.

Reportedly, this is due to the Committee's reluctance to approve the recommendations of two advisory committees to it, CJAC and a faculty committee set up to consider possible candidates. The Tech has learned that Provost Jerome Wiesner tops both lists, with the Director

of Stanford's Linear Accelerator Wolfgang Penofsky listed as second on the CJAC list. Also high on the list is former director of the Bureau of the Budget under Lyndon Johnson, John Schultz.

Wiesner's liberal credentials are thought to count against him in Corporation circles, with opposition from alumni also being a strong factor. Dr. Wiesner had been considered for the Presidency in 1966, but was passed over at that time in favor of outgoing President Howard Johnson.

Nature faults report of MIT Commission

By Ken Knyfd

An article in the December 12, 1970 edition of *Nature* magazine charged that the report "Creative Renewal in a Time of Crisis" by the Commission on MIT Education was inadequate, lacking in depth, and preoccupied with "minimal details."

Nature, a highly respected, century-old, British scientific journal is known around the world for its publication of new scientific advancements and news articles of significance to the scientific community. It is currently published three times a week.

The article brings out the fact that of 350 "submissions" reviewed by the Commission, only 20 were from outside the MIT community. There were none from Caltech and only three from Harvard. Examples of heroic prose are cited and perfunctorily condemned for giving "no concrete help in achieving creative renewal." The charges continue with a significant list of unanswered questions such as: "Why are so many MIT students both outstandingly brilliant and also 'displeased by the place?'"

Finally *Nature* notes the old problem of mere lip service to the humanities and files it.

Commendation

There is an implication that some valuable research and innovation in undergraduate education is being done at MIT; but the Commission is given minimal credit for this despite the fact that "The chief recommendation of the report is for a new look at undergraduate education." As for graduate education, the Commission is commended for two of its suggestions: paying greater attention to training for teaching and differentiating between degrees given to potential researchers and those given to students prepared only for "scholarly review."

The article ends by calling for greater discussion of concrete issues, especially those raised by the Commission members unhappy with the report. It finally qualifies its criticism of the Commission, indicting the whole of MIT with the statement: "Ultimately, however, committees are not as effective as people at changing things. If

(Please turn to page 6)

Kavazanjian joins UAP race

By Bruce Peetz

John Kavazanjian '72 announced his candidacy for Undergraduate Association President this morning.

Kavazanjian, from Delta Upsilon, will be running with Frank St. Claire '71 for UAVP, and Howard Klein '72, for Secretary General.

Although Secretary General is an appointive post, Kavazanjian felt that the student body should know who would occupy the office. Klein, a resident of Senior House, characterized his role of Secretary General as "very flexible."

The two main issues the trio intend to work on are student information and educational reform, characterized as "two major roles that have been overlooked."

The UAVP would not take a back seat in the administration. St. Claire and Kavazanjian agreed that the presidency is too big a job to be a one man operation. St. Claire characterized the distinction between the president and the vice-president as "a hangover from old student politics."

One basic problem in information is drawing more students



Candidates Kavazanjian, St. Claire and Klein.

Photo by Dave Vogel

into government and thereby reaching more people. Most students, according to Kavazanjian, have no idea of the procedure for getting on a task force or a student-faculty committee.

Kavazanjian is seeking to avoid what he describes as the "interlocking directorate" in which a very few students occupy many posts among themselves. "Student feedback is so import-

ant," said Kavazanjian, "that without it student government is lost."

In this light, Kavazanjian sees an important part of his job to act as liaison between the students and the MIT administration. He feels that students should be able to go to the UAP in dealing with the administration. "He has to be willing to cooperate or fight with the people across the street."

At the present time, the trio observes that the available human resources aren't being utilized. Task forces and committees are formed that do not report back with valuable information.

Kavazanjian concludes that "a blue book" should be placed in the UA office containing a journal of all the useful posts in student government. This book would be available to anyone desiring to see it, and give successors a feel for their office.

Kavazanjian also advocates the resumed publication of the publicity handbook. Formally put out by Inscomm, the precursor of General Assembly, the

(Please turn to page 6)

It Is Time To Stop, Think and Act About the Great Problem No One Can Solve But Ourselves.

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II.

Do you remember the high note on which Franklin D. Roosevelt opened his administration? He said, "*Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production. Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay in deductions from wages and in the increased cost of what they buy.*"

It was the economic ignorance of the people that drove Franklin Roosevelt away from sound money. He had to do it to retain his popularity.

Do you remember Dwight Eisenhower's futile fight to protect the purchasing power of the dollar? The people *wanted* it protected but were unwilling to do what had to be done.

Newly-elected John F. Kennedy appealed to the people: "*Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.*" but most of the people, ignorant of the economic consequences, still wanted things done *for them*.

President Nixon, and all future Presidents, will face the same problem and suffer the same discouragements unless the people can be attracted to a simple self-evident frame of reference that dispels economic fallacies by demonstrating that they could not be true.

III.

Fortunately that frame of reference has become available and has been "packaged" and tested to a point where its effectiveness is beyond doubt.

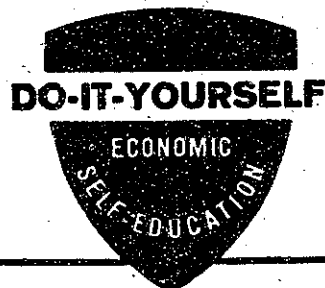
It is the Do-It-Yourself program of Economic Self-Education that has grown out of The American Economic Foundation's exposure of the Ten Pillars of Economic Wisdom to 25,000,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair. These basic principles (reproduced below), emblazoned on bronze

plaques at the Hall of Free Enterprise, have gained world-wide acceptance and are proving the greatest springboard to mass economic knowledge ever devised, largely because of their instant impact. They were endorsed by Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower who were Honorary Chairmen of the Steering Committee of that popular exhibit. They have been placed in the public domain and can be used by anyone, anywhere, anytime, in any way.

The purpose of this message is to urge *everybody*, of every political persuasion, to join the rapidly increasing number of volunteers who are working, each in his or her own way, to help speed and expand the already astonishing momentum of this self-education program.

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The Ten Pillars of Economic Wisdom

1 Nothing in our material world can come from nowhere or go nowhere, nor can it be free: everything in our economic life has a source, a destination and a cost that must be paid.

2 Government is never a source of goods. Everything produced is produced by the people, and everything that government gives to the people, it must first take from the people.

3 The only valuable money that government has to spend is that money taxed or borrowed out of the people's earnings. When government decides to spend more than it has thus received, that extra unearned money is created out of thin air, through the banks, and, when spent, takes on value only by reducing the value of all money, savings and insurance.

4 In our modern exchange economy, all payroll and employment come from customers, and the only worth-

while job security is customer security; if there are no customers, there can be no payroll and no jobs.

5 Customer security can be achieved by the worker only when he cooperates with management in doing the things that win and hold customers. Job security, therefore, is a partnership problem that can be solved only in a spirit of understanding and cooperation.

6 Because wages are the principal cost of everything, widespread wage increases, without corresponding increases in production, simply increase the cost of everybody's living.

7 The greatest good for the greatest number means, in its material sense, the greatest goods for the greatest number which, in turn, means the greatest productivity per worker.

8 All productivity is based on three factors: 1) natural resources, whose form, place and condition are changed by the expenditure of 2) human energy (both muscular

and mental), with the aid of 3) tools.

9 Tools are the only one of these three factors that man can increase without limit, and tools come into being in a free society only when there is a reward for the temporary self-denial that people must practice in order to channel part of their earnings away from purchases that produce immediate comfort and pleasure, and into new tools of production. Proper payment for the use of tools is essential to their creation.

10 The productivity of the tools—that is, the efficiency of the human energy applied in connection with their use—has always been highest in a competitive society in which the economic decisions are made by millions of progress-seeking individuals, rather than in a state-planned society in which those decisions are made by a handful of all-powerful people, regardless of how well-meaning, unselfish, sincere and intelligent those people may be.

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CAES: engineers return to academia

By David Searls

Building 9 is just an inconvenience to most people; nobody seems to have any classes in it, and one must zig-zag through its modernistic architecture to travel between building 7 and 33. But for several dozen corporation engineers and executives who are interested in specializing, broadening, or even changing their fields, it is home.

They are involved in the Practicing Engineer Advanced Study Program, and the building itself is known as the Center for Advanced Engineering Study. The handbook of the program describes each of them succinctly, if not very adequately:

"The Center: The MIT Center for Advanced Engineering Study was established to provide ways to help experienced professional engineers and scientists maintain the high level of competence needed for continued leadership in an age of unparalleled technological change.

"The Program: The Practicing Engineer Advanced Study Program enables experienced engineers and applied scientists to work in depth in technological areas pertinent to their professions, using all the resources for education and research in technology available throughout MIT. In this way, key people from industry, government, and education can broaden and deepen their technical competence, enhancing and extending the most fruitful period of their professional careers."

In an interview with *The Tech*, Dr. Paul Brown, administrative officer of the Center, elaborated on the purpose and general functioning of the Program.

"Basically, the people we get fall into three main categories of interest. First, there is the guy who feels that his knowledge is incomplete in an area in which he is specializing or wishes to specialize. He would be likely to take a relatively narrow range of subjects, and, in a few cases, might go on to take a graduate degree from MIT in his field of specialization.

"Second, there are the executives who just want to broaden themselves over a wide range of subjects, usually to better familiarize themselves with a field that they administer.

"Third, we have some people who wish to change their field to a different area. This, of course, is entirely dependent on the company that sends them, and usually the changes are in a direction in which they were already headed or showed a talent for. For instance, a mechanical engineer in an oil company might go into something like surface chemistry."

The structure of the Program is keyed around flexibility. The men, who range in ages from late 20's to 50's, spend one or more terms at the Center, on leave of absence from their company.

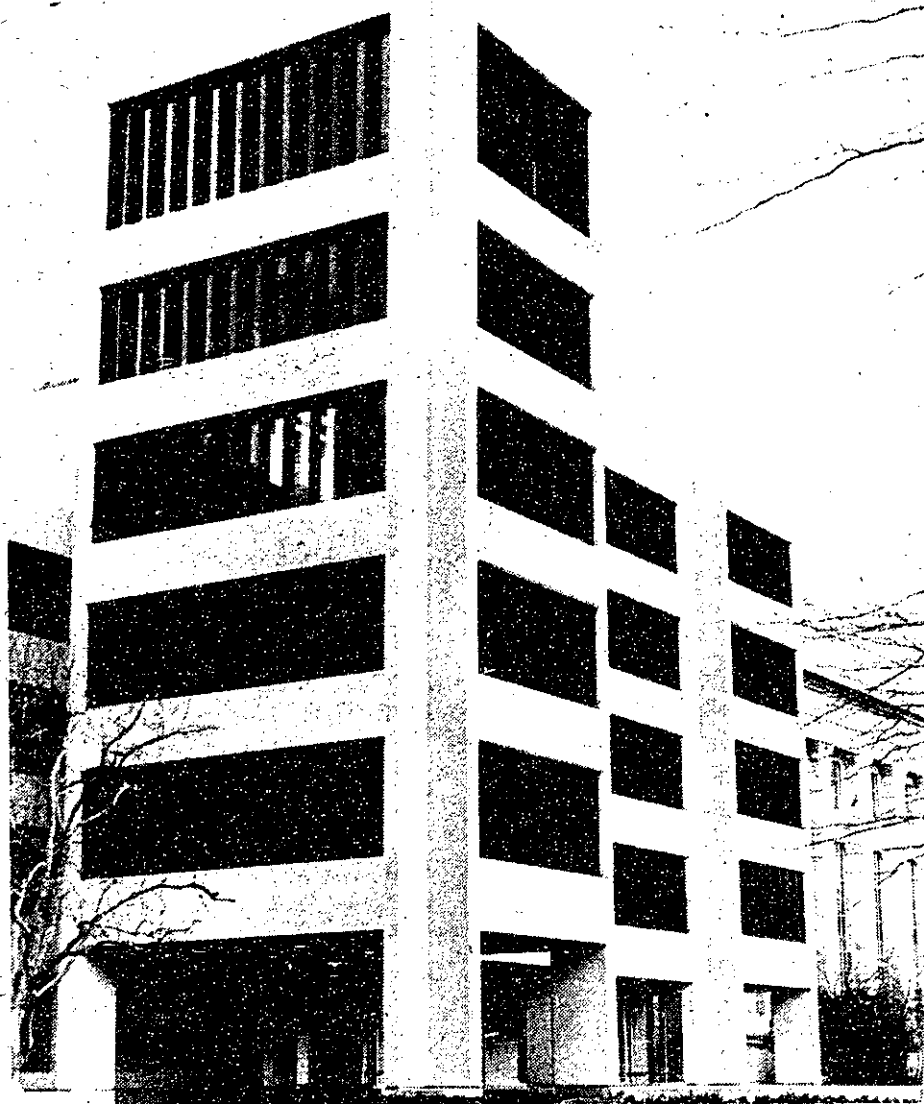
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Most stay a full year, following a highly individualized program that can encompass any portion of MIT. According to Dr. Brown, the Program can accommodate "all different needs and backgrounds, unlike something along the lines of the Sloan School's program for executives, which is more specialized." There are no required courses, although most take an intensive six week review of calculus in the summer before their program begins.

In addition to institute courses, the Center itself offers a number of special subjects designed to "meet the particular needs of the Fellows of the Center." These include such topics as computer systems, systems analysis, probability theory and random processes, and probabilistic modeling. Another important function of the Center is a program of weekly seminars which draws upon institute faculty and includes such diverse subjects as oceanography, psychology, nuclear power, air transportation, and molecular cell biology.

Most of the participants, says Dr. Brown, are from the larger industrial companies, though this is by no means a prerequisite. The company bears the cost of tuition, \$1800 per term, which is what it has been since 1964

("At that time it was about twice the tuition of the regular students — now it is not much more," confides Dr. Brown. "It ought to go up.").

The Tech asked Brown to discuss further the finances of the Center. He stressed the Center's fiscal independence.

"We were established in 1963 with an initial grant of \$5 million from the Sloan Foundation. We built the building ourselves, and hope to break even in the end. We don't draw on the Institute's academic resources — the portion of a particular professor's time that is spent with us is

also paid for by us as part of his salary. We are billed for maintenance and even for such things as the chilled water we use."

Each of the men is given a private office in building 9, a situation which one jealous faculty member described as "distastefully opulent." But the quarters are Spartan enough, consisting of a long desk, single shelf, chair and blackboard.

"The institute calls our guys 'special students,' but they are really quite different," says Dr. Brown. "In addition to providing each with a private office, we have such services available as a private computer and complete videotaping facilities and library."

The Tech also talked with three of the Center's students: Lew Hatton, of Canada's Department of Communications, who attended the University of British Columbia; Jack Turnbull of IBM's Components Division, who attended Dartmouth; and Stan Miller, of the Lincoln Labs, who attended the Universities of Maine and Michigan.

All were enthusiastic about the program, finding the work "hard but enjoyable."

"We worked hard at our jobs, but it seems to have paled beside MIT, in terms of actual work. The difference is in the administrative duties — these aren't present in the academic environment, and it is the administration that really wears you down."

The Tech asked them if they considered one year to be sufficient time for their purposes.

"It's enough and not enough. First of all, it is continuous and concentrated study in an area we felt we were weak in — something we've wanted to do for a long time. On the other hand, a professional student would definitely never get into this place. Applicants have to have already demonstrated considerable ability — the program is concerned mainly with the broadening of key people, and not necessarily in redirection. By the same token, our jobs must be such that they are not particularly crucial in the time we are gone. One year is about all the time we can realistically take, although participating in such a program every ten years or so would be excellent."

Concerning MIT itself, they pointed to its "complete impersonality" and lack of communication even among students. But all agreed it was "a very stimulating place to be."

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Alsop opens ABM debate

By Peter Peckarsky
WASHINGTON — From the tenor of a column by Stewart Alsop in the February 15, 1971 issue of *Newsweek*, it is obvious that Stewart had been leaked certain information and/or granted an interview with the occupant of the Oval Office rather recently, as has brother Joseph.

Stewart Alsop's column was, as usual, vastly more subtle than Joseph's, whose columns usually have all the subtlety of a sledgehammer. In fact, the *Newsweek* column was subtle to the point of insidiousness. Alsop asked his readers to imagine that they were President of the United States and consider the following information:

1. Inconclusive evidence that the Soviet Union intends to place six (6) multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRV's) on each of the 300 SS-9s (the largest of the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's)) currently in the inventory. In the six-MIRV-per-SS-9 configuration, each MIRV, according to the as yet inconclusive evidence, will have an explosive yield of one (1) megaton (MT), which is the equivalent in blast effect of one million tons of TNT, and an accuracy, or CEP (circular error probability) of 300 yards. This compares with the estimate currently accepted and propagated by the White House and the Defense Department of three (3) 5-MT MIRV's, each having a CEP of 440 yards, per SS-9. Alsop projects the calculations and assumptions, made by Dr. John S. Foster, Director of Defense Research and Engineering, which purported to show that 420 SS-9s with 3 MIRV's apiece could destroy 95% of the US Minuteman force, and claims that 300 SS-9s with the capabilities ascribed to them by the as yet inconclusive evidence would have the capability of essentially removing the 1,000 Minutemen as a threat to the USSR. Dr. Foster's calculations and assumptions were shown to be doubtful, to say the least, in an earlier column in this space.

2. In October, 1970, the Soviets conducted a series of tests of a weapons system capable of destroying satellites without the use of nuclear weapons.

3. It is believed that the Soviet Union is producing a fighter interceptor (NATO code name Foxbat) with the capability of attacking high-flying US SR-71 reconnaissance planes.

Alsop then asks the reader what he would do if he were President under this scenario. US Samos satellites, whose mission is to reconnoiter the Soviet Union and provide instant notification of any missile launching within the Soviet Union, are destroyed one by one. The President orders SR-71 aircraft to overfly the Soviet Union to correct the intelligence gap suffered by loss of the Samos spies in the sky. Stewart Alsop, posturing as knowing more than his readers,

informs them that the decision facing them, if they were in the President's shoes, would be between pulling down the temple of civilization like Sampson, and standing by passively waiting for the Soviets to inflict their will on the US. Alsop is leading the reader by the hand to the supposedly clear conclusion that since the US can not do anything unilaterally about the Soviet satellite killer or Foxbat interceptor, it is left with the option of protecting the Minuteman in some way. This protection device for the Minuteman, although he does not even mention it (this task is left to other flacks at other times) is the Hard Point Defense (HPD) concept, an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system optimized for short-range ABM defense of the Safeguard variety. In other words, this column is part of a carefully orchestrated effort on the part of those desiring to maintain momentum behind some type of ABM development. The rationale behind the ABM has shifted every year as the rationale for the previous year has been exposed as a tissue of lies.

It is clear that the cost of

defending the Minuteman system is rapidly exceeding the initial cost of the system itself. For instance, Safeguard Minuteman defense will be made obsolete by the Soviet conversion from 3 to 6 MIRV's per SS-9.

In the short term, a President could cope with a scenario of the type postulated by Stewart Alsop by getting on the hotline to Moscow, dispersing the B-52 bombers, and increasing protection for strategic carrier forces. In the long run, by shifting the deterrent from land-based Minuteman missiles (whose geographic location is such that fallout from a Minuteman attack would blanket some of the most heavily populated areas in the nation and whose effectiveness is such that three successive launches staged from operational silos for members of Congress have failed) to Polaris submarines, which operate submerged away from US territory, have never been detected on station or forced to abort a mission, and whose launch effectiveness is on the order of 99%, the US could effectively deal with Alsop's scenario.

Tiao Yu and Japanese Militarism

(Editor's note: This is an article by the Action Committee of the Chinese Students' Club of MIT)

A group of small Chinese islands lying in the East China Sea 120 miles off the coast of Taiwan and about 600 miles from Japan has been the focal point of intense political activities among Chinese students at MIT. Once bitten in the past by Japanese militarism and imperialism, Chinese are now twice shy of the resurging militarism in Japan. But concern with this has given way to sheer disbelief at the unabashed invasion of the Tiao Yu Tai islands by Okinawan authorities under Japanese government directives following the discovery of huge oil deposits in the area. Chinese students consider it wholly out of anyone's expectations that such naked aggression should be forthcoming from the defeated nation so shortly after the last war. Such acts anger the Chinese profoundly when they recall that their nation, in spite of suffering close to 20 million deaths and a systematic destruction and brutality of a scale and magnitude unprecedented in 4,000 years of Chinese history, gave up the US \$30 billion owed her in reparations from Japan as a magnanimous step towards forgetting the past.

Discovered by Chinese in the Ming Dynasty (15 century AD) and used for centuries as shelter by Chinese fishermen, the Tiao Yu Tai islands are a natural extension of the Chinese continental shelf. Taiwan and Ryukyu were under the Japanese military

occupation after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894. During the Second World War, a contention about the geographical jurisdiction of the islands was brought about between the County of Taipei (Taiwan) and the County of Okinawa in 1941. In 1944, Tokyo's court ruled that Tiao Yu Tai (Senkaku in Japanese) belongs to the county of Taipei, capital of Taiwan. On the other hand, the Cairo Declaration signed on December 1, 1943, points out that "... Formosa (Taiwan) ... shall be returned to the Republic of China ..."; the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, reads "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out ...". Finally, the Japanese surrender to the US Army signed on September 7, 1945, indicates, "We ... render the surrender of the islands in the Ryukyu within the following boundary ...". Since Tiao Yu Tai then did not belong to the Ryukyus, it was never surrendered to the US Army. Consequently, it was Taiwan, not the US, who has always had jurisdiction over Tiao Yu Tai. Any attempts on the part of the US or Japanese governments to assert claims over Tiao Yu Tai would be in direct violation of the Potsdam Declaration. For the past two decades, Chinese fishermen continued to use the islands and Chinese sovereignty over Tiao Yu Tai was uncontested. Last year, a major oil deposit was discovered in the area and within a matter of weeks, the Japanese government proclaimed Tiao Yu Tai part of the Ryukyus and as such separ-

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The Tech regrets to announce the resignation of Sandy Cohen '73, for personal reasons.

ate and distinct from Taiwan. They asserted these islands were part of Japanese territories, induced Okinawan authorities to send gunboats into Tiao Yu Tai, forced Chinese fishermen off the islands at bayonet point, and for good measure mutilated the Chinese flag.

More than just an oil-rights dispute, the Tiao Yu Tai incident has profound and far-reaching political and military implications crucial to the interests of China, Japan, and the US as a scale completely out of proportion to its initial character of a land dispute. Such ready and wanton use of military force compels one to re-examine the political, military, and economic intentions of the Japanese Sato government toward her weaker Asian neighbors. That Japan intends to put her economic interests above everything else is already a foregone conclusion; how she intends to do so and her growing militarism begs the question.

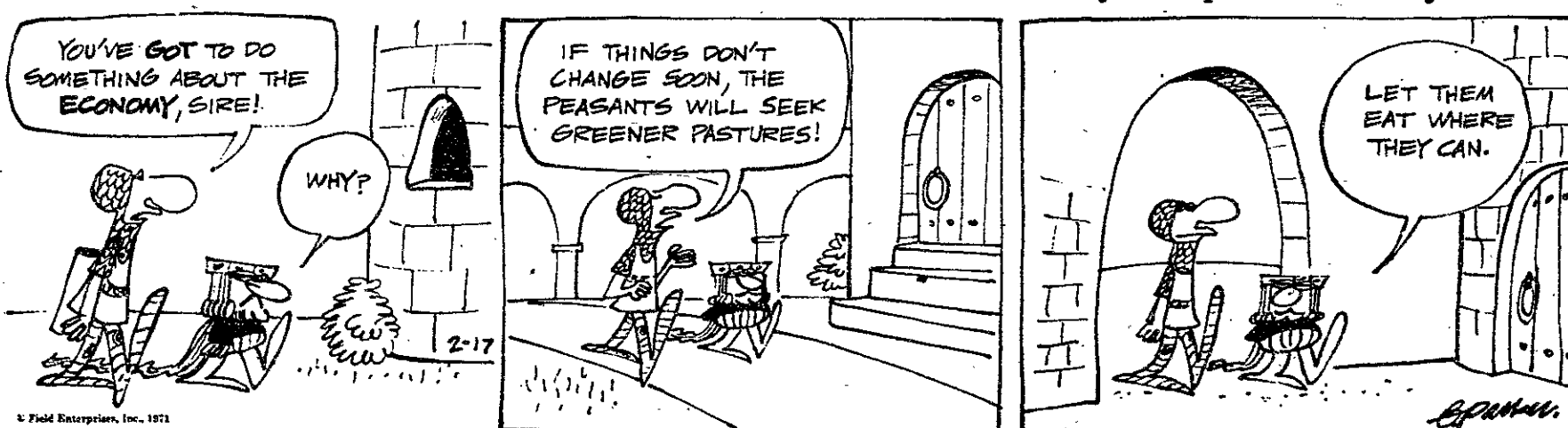
Rated 6th or 7th in the world in terms of actual military power, Japan's Maritime Self Defense Force is the third most powerful navy in the Pacific, after the US and the Soviet Union. Her Air Force, with about 1,500 aircraft, was recently rated by the Air Force Magazine as the third most powerful in Asia. Following the dictum that "offense is the best defense," Japan intends to expand her Air Force to 5,000 planes. These statistics are not unwelcome by the US government. As Vice-President in the fifties, Nixon was one of the

first to criticize the "no-war clause" of Japan's postwar constitution. Today, the Nixon Doctrine calls for a partial withdrawal of American military presence in Asia, and Japan is called forth to fill the vacuum. Logically, therefore, American withdrawal is a sleight-of-the-hand phenomenon, using Japanese substance to protect American interests; to avoid criticism. But this role has its price: the US government has refused to condemn Japanese theft of Chinese land such as Tiao Yu Tai. In retrospect, signs of American-Japanese conspiracies for market monopolies on the less developed economies of Southeast Asian countries are none too obvious: giant Japanese and American corporations can expect gargantuan returns if their present parasitical presence in Asia can be expanded to one of bilateral monopoly. Japan, with the world's third largest GNP, must seek new and bigger markets to sustain its growth: failure to do so may result in recession and inflation. And indeed, militarism is to economic expansion a corollary.

It is never easy to dig into a painful and shameful past to imply Japan's future policies, but it is less easy not to do so in the face of events that recall those that led to the devastation of WWII — oil it was then and oil it is now. To ignore reviving Japanese militarism and aggression such as Tiao Yu Tai is in fact a consent. For nations that once suffered under the imperialistic swordplay of the "samurai spirit" to do so is a luxury that they can ill-afford.

The activities of the Chinese students at MIT is part of a growing movement among concerned Asians across the nation to focus attention on the militaristic and imperialistic intentions of the Japanese Sato government, to which the Chinese islands of Tiao Yu Tai are in danger of becoming victim. Alongside this, they hope to encourage American students to be more critically aware of the potential backfire in the "peace keeping" role Japan has been licensed by the American government.

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Herald Traveler.

entertainment

February 17, 1971

Film: Little Big Man
Theatre: Merchant of Venice

Little Big Man: they cheered the Indians

By Bruce Schwartz

The lines outside Sack's Pi Alley theatre are probably testimony enough for *Little Big Man*. The Boston dailies and weeklies have said a lot about the film, also. Nevertheless, I was so moved by it I feel compelled to comment, however belatedly and however feebly.

A successful blending of the comic and the tragic is rarely achieved in any medium, let alone the American cinema, whose traditional formulas until recently precluded such bold forays into the possibilities of human experience.

With *Alice's Restaurant*, director Arthur Penn pioneered a new direction in theatrical cinema. The film had moments of hilarity, pathos, drama, tragedy — elements of real human existence, mixed as we find them in real life. Perhaps such moments on the screen seem more intense than similar moments in our own lives, but the experiences related in *Alice's Restaurant* were plausible — in fact based on actual incidents — and hence demonstrative of the dimensions of existence available to us. A

new kind of film realism was born.

Little Big Man, Penn's first film since *Alice's Restaurant*, continues in the same direction but goes one better by making the stage that of American history. Not the history of the textbooks — Custer is diminished to what were purportedly his real dimensions, those of vain gloryhunting and cold-blooded genocide, while the Indians are portrayed with human stature heretofore denied them in movies. Indeed, they are the real heroes. Called "human beings" in their own tongue, the Cheyenne are depicted as generous, wry, erotic, honorable and brave, where the whites in the film are pompous, ruthless, cunning and just plain mean. No wonder audiences have been cheering the Indians during the scenes of Custer's Last Stand.

The plot affords an almost incredible sequence of pingpong-like bounces from hilarity to horror, paralleling the reversals in the life history of the lead character, Jack Crabb (Dustin Hoffman) — who also narrates the whole tale from his vantage

point as a 120-year-old in a home for the aged. And such reversals! As a boy of ten, Crabb loses his parents to a Pawnee raid while crossing the Great Plains. He and his sister are picked up by a Cheyenne brave and taken to the Indian camp, where the sister escapes. Crabb grows up among the Cheyenne, receiving the name of Little Big Man. But in a fit of cowardice (the first of many) during a battle with US soldiers, Crabb deserts to the whites. His monumental travails follow — school, a sojourn with a snake-oil hustler, reunion with the lost sister, four wives, back and forth to the Cheyenne, three massacres, some time spent as a drunk, near-suicide, and finally the climactic battle of Little Big Horn.

The incongruities of the plot are a little reminiscent of the black comedy of Joseph Heller's *Catch-22* or John Barth's *The Sot-Weed Factor* (the latter never made into a movie, alas). But the events are plausible enough to prevent our dismissing them as merely fantasy. The plight of a man who is neither white nor Indian is bound to have a few peculiarities.

Crabb's blurred identity makes the role perfect for Dustin Hoffman, who seems to have become typecast as everyman's displaced person — bumbling, victimised, not quite sure of who he is or why the world keeps batting him around, but somehow managing to preserve a nugget of honor and sanity. And somehow he survives, or at least (as in *Midnight Cowboy*) dies gracefully. An endearing and identifiable character, for whom among us has not felt victimised at one time or another? Whatever Hoffman's abilities as an actor may be, he at least handles this sort of role superbly.

His performance is backed by a strong supporting cast, including Faye Dunaway as the nymphomaniac wife of a sadistic, puritanical minister (Thayer David), Martin Balsam as a medicine salesman who keeps losing body parts, and Richard

Mulligan as General George Armstrong Custer.

But the performance that stands out in my mind is that of Chief Dan George, a full-blooded Cheyenne, who plays Crabb's adopted grandfather, Old Lodge Skins. The publicity for *Little Big Man* notes that director Penn used real Indians, not painted actors, and that the Cheyenne themselves gave technical advice on Indian rituals, folklore, and mores. There are no "Uncle Tontos" nor do the Indians speak the traditional Hollywood dialect of grunts and "ughs" — their speeches are delivered in English (understood to be, of course, in Cheyenne). Thus Chief Dan George is to a great extent playing himself, a real Indian chief, and his performance reflects it. Almost alone in a world of fools, cutthroats and victims of fate, Lodge Skins is every inch a chief, steeped in wisdom, generous in spirit, and rich in humor. His are the best lines in the movie. (He is blessed with the power of visions: predicting Crabb's future: "I see you with three wives, crawling from buffalo hide to buffalo hide. A mighty copulation". On the fate of the Cheyenne: "There have never been very many human beings, but there is a limitless supply of white men.")

I have dwelled at length on the humorous aspects of the film. It is more difficult to elaborate on its tearful moments, perhaps because each tragedy is swiftly mitigated by Hoffman's dogged persistence, which inevitably puts him back into the absurdity of existence. Tragedy in *Little Big Man* is essentially bound up with death, and each brutally portrayed

death in the film delivers a visceral impact. The massacres of the Indians are especially horrifying, with Custer's cavalry swooping in for carnage to the music of fife and drum. As in *Soldier Blue*, no attempt is made to either conceal or glorify the gore of massacre.

Custer's Last Stand is the dramatic climax of the film, but not the emotional one, for the film ends with two achingly poignant scenes which in a sense sum up the ultimate meaning — or meaninglessness — of all that has gone before, or will come. Old Lodge Skins, having witnessed the decimation of his people, decides "it is a good day to die," and, hobbling along supported by Jack Crabb, he ascends to a hill above the reservation. Surveying the valley below, and figuratively, the past and future of his tribe, he knows that their fate is extinction, or something near to it. He calls upon the Great Spirit to take him, lies down, and there follows — only a thunderstorm. "Sometimes the magic does not work," he says, then the two descend the hill. But in the transition to the next and final scene we know Lodge Skins must have died, for we end with Crabb, at 120, awaiting the end which must eventually come to us all.

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Dramashop

By Bruce Peetz

Shakespearean comedies often regain some of the vibrancy lost to the years when the staging is contemporized. This was demonstrated opening night at the dramashop's production of *Merchant of Venice*.

Even though the lines were still the Queen's English, the fresh delivery and the lack of out-on English accent made the viewer forget the play was 350 years old.

Some of the cast members were nervous opening night, and consequently the performance was a little spotty, but considering rehearsals done exclusively in January, the production was remarkably well acted and staged.

As a comedy, the play was carried by Ruth Brand (Nerissa) and Natalie Lombard (Portia). Miss Brand changed the character of Nerissa from the traditional drunken maid into a high class female lush. On the other hand, Portia was conducted with just enough cool to allow the disguised identity routine to be almost believable.

A fine performance was turned in by Phillip Bertoni '73. Shylock, the Jew, who made good use of Shakespeare's character development by producing hate and compassion for the

Jew's plight as a moneylender.

Although singing has been lacking in most recent productions of Shakespeare, composer Phillip Bertoni provided music consistent with the play. It was Mary Helen Thompson (Jessica), though, who provided her fine voice and acting talent to carry it off.

William Roberts, formerly with the Charles Playhouse, designed the "mod" Venice sets that helped contemporize the play. Observing the Shakespearean tradition of avoiding a cluttered stage, Roberts' sidelights, such as a cinZano sign, added the necessary comic flavor.

It is well worth the time and the money to see the bell-bottomed, day-glo *Merchant of Venice*, if it hasn't already been sold out.

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BOSTON GARDEN

COMING APRIL 3: THREE DOG NIGHT

Sex lectures draw tremendous interest

By Lee Giguere

The heavy demand for tickets to the upcoming lecture series on Human Sexuality has caused the lecture location to be shifted from 26-100 to Kresge Auditorium.

On the first day of distribution, about 600 tickets were distributed in half an hour, with a waiting line stretching from the lobby of Building 10 to the Foreign Student Office.

According to Barry Buchbinder, a member of the Committee on Sex Education, which is coordinating the 6-part lecture series, the committee just wasn't prepared for the tremendous response, even though it was not totally unexpected. He pointed out that it would be impossible to accommodate the entire community no matter where the lectures were held.

Buchbinder explained that 26-100 is only large enough to accommodate 10% of the student body and that this is one of the reasons why the demand for tickets far exceeds the supply. He also noted that people were given two tickets if they wanted them, further straining the ability of 26-100 to accommodate the demand.

Ticket holders will have to enter Kresge at least five minutes before the beginning of the 8 pm lectures in order to be assured of a seat. After 7:55, the auditorium will be opened for general admission. Buchbinder urged ticket holders not attending a given lecture to give their tickets to someone else.

Mark Stern, another member of the Committee, said they hoped to have the lectures broadcast by WTBS. He added that he had spoken with Boston's educational TV station, WGBH, about having the series videotaped, but the station was not interested.

Each lecture will be followed by a question and answer period with written questions. Buchbinder explained that the committees plan to hold discussion

groups after the lectures had been prevented by a lack of qualified discussion leaders. There will also be questionnaires circulated to evaluate the lectures "to prepare for next year." Buchbinder, however, explained that no definite plans had yet been made for a second series.

The speakers and topics for the series are: *Sexual Anatomy and Physiology*, Dr. Alan Guttmacher (February 17), *Sexuality and the Law*, Harriet Pilpel, LL.B. (February 24), *Transcultural Views of Sexuality*, Dr. Margaret Mead (March 3), *The Prevention of Birth*, Dr. Irving Cushman (March 10), *Sexual Intercourse*, Dr. Allan Barnes (March 17), and *Love and Human Intimacy*, with the speaker to be announced (March 24).

The topics were chosen by the student members of the Committee on Sex Education with the intent of covering as much ground as possible. The Committee, Buchbinder explained, had sought suggestions from students in its considerations. The speakers were suggested by Drs. Samuel Clarke and Carola Eisenberg, who worked with the committee in an advisory capacity. Drs. Clarke and Eisenberg also assisted in arranging for the speakers.

British science journal criticizes Commission

(Continued from page 1)

sufficient faculty members at MIT set personal examples of high quality teaching such reports as this will prove unnecessary."

Sirbu

Commenting on the *Nature* article, Marvin Sirbu G of the Commission pointed out that although interviewing so few MIT people and failing to collect sufficient data on the interviews may be a defect, the Commission did extensive reading of

MIT applications drop 20%

By Pete Materna

Applications for admission to next year's freshman class are down 20% from last year's record number, and the causes are thought to be nationwide economic conditions and declining interest in engineering.

Admissions Director Roland B. Greeley sees no reason to worry about the quality of the upcoming freshman class from the drop in a single year; he is confident there will be no noticeable difference. The threat, to him, is that the trend might continue.

As one way of reversing it, he is trying to improve feedback to high schools. The new form for that purpose includes space for comments by both the freshman and his advisor, and Greeley is making a special effort to have them all collected and sent to the freshmen's high schools. They will, he hopes, help high schools advise prospective MIT students.

Reasons for drop suggested

Current economic conditions are squeezing the ability of some people to pay, while forcing MIT to raise costs and cut financial aid. Greeley feels that some prospective students are having to turn to public colleges. The same set of circumstances was cited by Harvard, where the number of applications fell from

8000 last year to 7100 this year.

Regarding the lack of engineering interest, Greeley pointed out that many technical schools and even the engineering departments of non-technical schools, are having the same problem of reduced applications. Students who would tend to become engineers if the national demand were greater are not, and it is their applications that are missing from MIT and other schools this year. There has been no tabulation yet of the interests of the upcoming MIT class, but Greeley expects a decline in prospective engineering majors. However, he notes a quick response to nationwide interests, for example, in the number who are considering environmental science.

A third trend proposed by Greeley is one of moving away from the school in an urban, center-of-action type location.

During the past decade, MIT

has shown an increase or only slight decrease each year in the number of applications as compared to the previous year. For example, 3420 applications were received for the class whose freshman year was 1965-66. A steadily rising number since then culminated in the record 4780 applications received for the class of 1974. This year the total will be a little under 4000.

Two groups which have not been affected by the applications drop this year are women and black students. Since McCormick was completed, the quota system formerly in effect for women has been abolished, according to Greeley.

According to an *Erge* interview with Peter Richardson, (February 10, 1971), Associate Director of Admissions, the size of the class is expected to be about 1000, which is approximately the same as in previous years.

Announcements

* Students and faculty members are urged to return their evaluations of the Independent Activities Period to E19-324 as soon as possible. The evaluations will be used by a CEP subcommittee to prepare a report on the January period.

* If things tended to pile up on you at the end of last term, you may be interested in the Study Improvement Program, which is starting up again this term. Many students find that in this program they can get their course work done on schedule and still have time to enjoy life a little. Motivation and concentration problems are attacked. Contact Dr. B.A. Green, Education Research Center, 20C-231, x5304.

* Urban Action is recruiting for all programs, such as Tutoring Plus, Education Warehouse. Male tutors are especially needed. Offices are in Student Center, Room 437, x2894.

* All money and books remaining from the APO Book Sale must be picked up by 5pm Friday, February 19. The APO office will be open for book and money returns from 2 to 5pm Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, or by call-in appointment.

* INTERNATIONAL HONORS PROGRAM will center its study on "Man and Nature" in Japan, Bali, Ceylon, India and Kenya. The group will depart October 1971 and return June 1972. Sophomores and juniors interested contact Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303; x5243.

* INTERNATIONAL Rotary Awards for 1972-73 are open to undergraduates and graduates for one year foreign study in any field. Deadline is 15 March. For information contact Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303; x5243.

Kavazanjian joins UAP race

(Continued from page 1)

handbook supplied information on what facilities were available to reach other students.

The issue of educational reform would be of primary interest to Klein, as Secretary General. The most pressing problem, said Klein, is the advisory system. Although the complaints aren't specific, they generally reflect the incompatibility of students and advisors. Klein intends to define the problem by airing it.

One difficulty is that advisors don't know what they should know. The trio felt that the paperwork should be given to a different person than the advisor so that someone qualified to give departmental advice would not be saddled with paper. Advisors must also have wide interests to do a good job. "Advice should not be confined to academic

matters," said Kavazanjian.

Freshman pass-fail is coming up for renewal this year, according to Kavazanjian, and should be discussed before approved. The original motivation for instituting pass-fail was the encouragement of freshmen to enjoy non-academic activities without as much pressure as upperclassmen have. Although this has been somewhat defeated by freshmen taking increasingly heavy loads, Kavazanjian still

supports the system in its present form.

A final issue is to improve the social atmosphere at MIT. Without reviving the special weekend in its old form, the trio agree that weekend entertainment of a low key variety is needed, and that the Wellesley exchange is not the cure-all it is purported to be. The UAP must be concerned with, said Kavazanjian said, "making MIT a better place to live."

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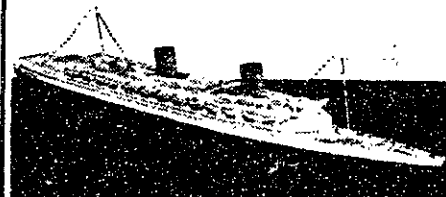
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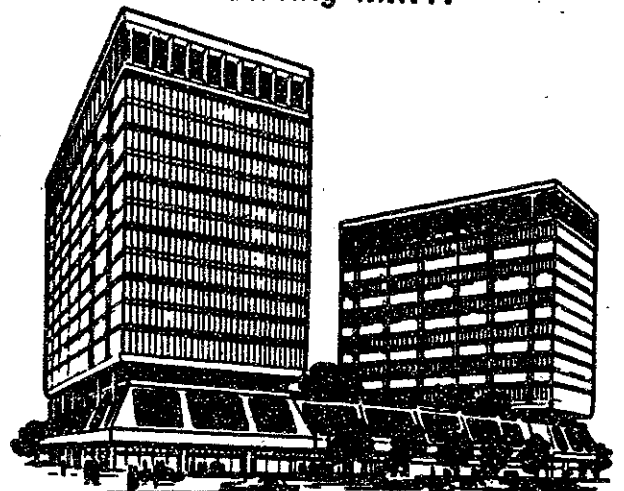
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The Tech

Sports

Pins power matmen
over Williams team

By Bill Gahl

MIT's masochistic matmen made their bid Saturday for a winning season as they ruined Williams, 38-6. A schedule misunderstanding, compounded by Williams' driver's navigational errors, caused a two hour time delay during which the MIT team was in its typical tension, trying to get it for later. But prematch activity is as fickle as it is vital; it can be turned on about as easily as a ninety year old man by a cow. And roamin' as it is, it's be, duPont is no Colim. Nor is one girl's cry of come on, John" the thunder-roar of a bloodthirsty wild. Nor the official Nero. The scene would have put a young chicken to sleep.

But the MIT wrestler has a ache as strong as he'd like, out to be thrown to the mats in one of the closest fights to the fight for survival. If, he will not be caught lyin' down. For a martyr tries harder. Thus John Backlund forgot about cute little ice cream lovers and dove for his patented single tackle, though we don't know what his thoughts were as he tightened the half nelson for in. Likewise Jim Cook for the look of levity and

brought to bear the anxious stare that marks the start of fighting. His trade, too, was worth a pin. Then Rick Hartman, visions of Cabor's Jumbo

Banana Boat and Sweet Charlotte no longer dancing in his eyes, moved fast and hard, driven by the spur of a victory soon to be his. Dave Keuntz, the toast of the team and clearly well-bred, used his bulk to tie up his foe's arms and down his foe's shoulders. But Paul Mitchell and Gary Pullar succumbed, their effectiveness thwarted by two very impressive Williams wrestlers. Unfortunately, Williams saw fit to forfeit four matches. Fortunately, Ed Hanley, Bill Gahl, Mike Murphy, and Bruce Davies were there to collect.

PV mark set in track win

By Randy Young

On Saturday, February 13, MIT's indoor track team pounded the University of New Hampshire squad, 69-35, in a meet that saw UNH take only one first place and Dave Wilson '73 set a new varsity and Cage pole vault record.

Tech's field team continued their season-long dominance by outscoring the Wildcats 29-14 in the throwing, jumping, and vaulting. Standout Brian Moore '73 was the meet's only double winner, as he took both the shot put and the 35 pound weight events. Rich Solbrig '72 placed second in the weight throw, and Alexander Tschyrkow took a third in the shot.

Sophomore Scott Peck was a full nine inches better than any of the opposition's jumpers, as he won the long jump with a leap of 21'6 3/4".

Walt Gibbons '73 and Bob Tronnier '73 took first and third in the high jump respectively, as Gibbons bested the nearest UNH jumper by two inches.

Sophomore Dave Wilson, the best vaulter in Tech history, continued to improve on previous showings as he soared to a height of 15'1", a new varsity indoor and Cage record. Wilson's effort was more than a foot

above that of the second place UNH man. Junior Ed Rich placed third in the event, holding the Wildcats down to three points in the vaulting.

New Hampshire scored its only win in the fifty yard dash, as Elliot Border '73 prevented the opponents from making it a complete sweep.

Sophomore John Kaufman led the way in the mile run, with teammate Bob Myers '72 finishing third. Kaufmann and Myers came back to take 2-3 in the 1000 yard run, while co-captain Pat Sullivan '71 took the first place laurels.

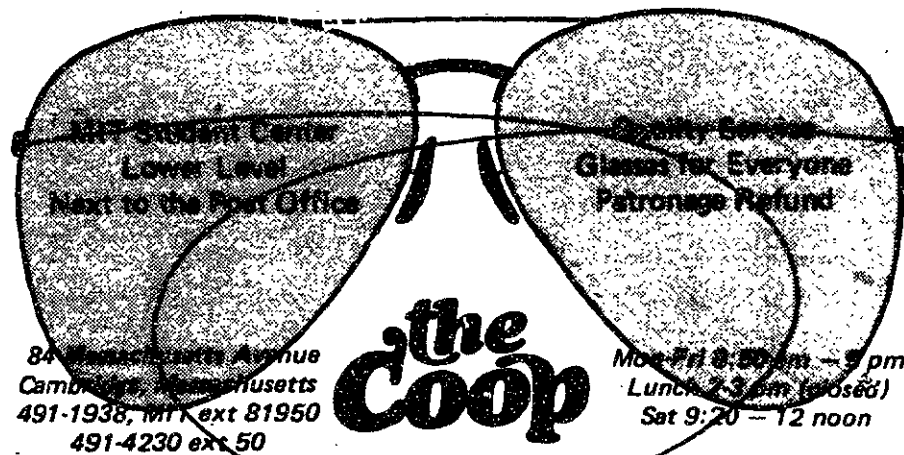
In the 600 yard contest,

George Kimball '72 stood off the challenges of two UNH runners to finish first for the Engineers. Tronnier won the 45 yard high hurdles, scoring Tech's only points in that event.

Junior Craig Lewis rounded out MIT's collection of individual first places, as he won the two mile run in a time of 9:56.8, seven seconds ahead of the second place runner.

Tech's mile relay team, consisting of Keith Killough '74, Borden, Stanley Reed '74, and Jim Thompson '74, closed out the meet with a win, making the final score 69-35, MIT.

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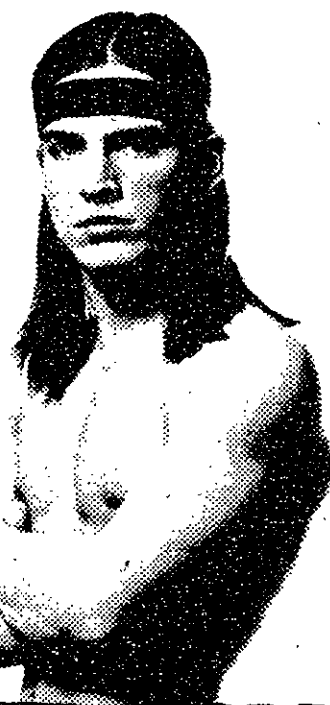
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The Tech

Sports

Swim victory against Amherst is 4th in row

In the wake of its outstanding triumph over Tufts, the varsity swimming team turned in yet another fine performance Saturday in defeating a good Amherst team, 62-51, at Alumni Pool.

The twice-a-day IAP workout sessions have apparently paid off. This is the fourth victory in a row for the aquamen, making their season record 5-4. This was MIT's first victory in several years over an always excellent Amherst team.

The meet got off to a less than auspicious start as Amherst triumphed convincingly in the opening relay, but the score was quickly evened as Bob Paster '73 and co-captain Larry Markel '71 stroked their way to a 1-2 finish in the 1000. Ken Epstein '74 and Ed Kavazanjian '73 put Tech in the lead to stay with a 1-2 in the 200 freestyle, relegating Gary Haag. Amherst's All-American butterflyer to third place. Geof Morris '73 continued MIT's domination of the freestyle events with a first place in the 50.

Co-captain Al Graham '71 and Pete Hadley '72 finished 2-3 in the 200 individual medley, making the score MIT 25, Amherst 18 at the first diving event. Ed Rich '72 managed to squeak out a first in a hard-fought diving contest, making it 30-22 MIT.

Amherst's Haag coasted to an easy victory in the 200 butterfly, then Hadley turned in a fine performance for MIT, taking second.

Epstein and Morris were 2-3 in the 100 freestyle, and Graham finished second in the 200 backstroke.

Kavazanjian and Paster finished 1-3 for Tech in the 500 freestyle, with butterflyer Haag coming back to squeeze in be-

tween them and give Amherst a second. This turned out to be a very important second place, as it forced the outcome of the meet to be dependent on the final relay.

Pete Sanders '72 and Dave Lawrence '71 finished first and third in the 200 breaststroke, and diver Rich finished second in the three meter contest. This made the meet score 55-51 MIT going into the final event.

Once again MIT was called on to demonstrate its mastery in the freestyle events. The relay of Morris, Kavazanjian, Paster, and Epstein set a new varsity record of 3:19.4, and defeated Amherst by two seconds. Not only was this a new varsity record, but the quartet consisting of three sophomores and a freshman was the first relay in New England to break 3:20.0 this year, and easily qualified for the Nationals.

The next swimming meet is at Brown tonight, but the team is already looking ahead to the big meet at Springfield Saturday. It's been years since MIT beat Springfield, perennial New England champs, and Coach Batterman's swimmers will really be up for this one.

Jock Shorts

With the New England Wrestling Championships slated for March 5 and 6, sophomore John Backlund is shaping up to be MIT's biggest threat. The 5'4", 118 pounder from Colt's Neck, New Jersey, is the smallest man on the team, but has the squad's best win-loss record, having won eight of ten matches to date. His score includes six pins, one of which took only twenty-seven seconds of the first period. Backlund's record against New England competition stands at 7-1,

NCAA'ers pace gymnasts

After facing defeat at the hands of Coast Guard before one of the largest crowds of the season, the MIT gymnasts traveled to New Hampshire to crush Plymouth State 113.65 to 82.0 last Saturday. Captain Ken Gerber, who was injured in the warm-up against Coast Guard, returned to action to take first place on his two best events, rings and parallel bars.

The floor exercise men showed good form as Dave Beck took his 8th first place of the season, while Bob Barrett and Raysh Daub took 2nd and 3rd respectively.

The side horse event offered some interesting surprises, as Paul Bayer '73 won the right to compete in the NCAA championships by scoring 8.0 on that event. Dennis Dubro also distinguished himself with a 6.65 to take second. Larry Bell scored 5.5 to take third. These scores were a full point better than any of the trio's previous scores.

Jarvis Middleton placed second on the rings for the second time in a row, and Larry Bell grabbed fourth to add to Gerber's score. At the end of the rings event, MIT enjoyed a comfortable lead over the opposition.

Raysh Daub led the vaulters to a victory in that event, with a score of 8.2. Daub is one of the four Techmen to qualify for NCAA competition. Paul Bayer, Ken Gerber, and Dave Beck complete the foursome.

Parallel bars, the Tech team's strongest event, was won on the strength of a first through fifth



Jarvis Middleton does a Kip-L on the rings. Jarvis is a freshman with no previous experience with the rings but has placed 2nd in the last two meets.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

place sweep. Bell, Nate Rudd, Beck, and Andy Rubel followed Gerber in that order.

High bars has been MIT's weakest event since the injury of Donn Wahl early in the season and the recent automobile accident of Neil Davies. On a low-scoring event, Bell took second place and was closely followed

by George Succu and John Austin.

The engineers won every event except the high bar. Larry Bell, the team's outstanding freshman working all events, won all-around for the third time this year. He now replaces Gerber as the team's highest scorer.

Jarrell scores two in ice win against Lehigh

By Jacques Strappe

MIT's varsity hockey team played its best game to date on Friday night, as they downed Lehigh, 5-3. The game was hard-fought, and was not decided until the third period.

Andy Jarrell '71 scored the first goal for the engineers, off assists from Tom Lydon '72 and Jerry Horton '72. Lehigh came back to score twice, making the score 2-1 at the end of the first period. Lehigh's goals were only thirty seconds apart.

Lehigh also scored first in the second session, but MIT retaliated with two goals, tying the score with seven seconds remaining on a power play tip-in of a Tom Lydon shot.

Heading into the third period deadlocked at 3-3, Tech coach Ben Martin changed from the traditional 3-2 attack to one using two linesmen and three defensemen.

Jarrell scored again on beautiful passing by Lydon and Hor-

ton, putting MIT up by a goal. Lehigh pulled their goalie, and Bill Strensrud added the fifth tally with 45 seconds left in the game, after Marc Weinberg missed an open-net breakaway at the one minute mark.

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